

U. S. WEATHER BU.  
REAU, JAN. 14—Last 24  
hours' rainfall, .00; tem-  
perature, max. 72, min.  
60. Weather, fair.

# Sunday



# Advertiser.

SUGAR—96° Test Cen-  
trifugals, 5.1225; Per Ton,  
\$102.45. 88 Analysis  
Beets, 15s 10 1-2d; Per  
Ton, \$108.80.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SUNDAY, JANUARY 15, 1905.—TEN PAGES.

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Class Matter, Under Act of Congress, of March 3, 1879.

## EX - JUDGE BAY CITY'S LITTLE. SHAKE.

### Essays a Graft on A City Hall Tower United States Is Now Out of Officials. Plumb.

### Amusing Incident at Many Seismic Whirls in Panama—Little's Metropolis of Interview. Coast.

(Mail Special to Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—When the Hepburn committee of the House of Representatives reached Panama several weeks ago it was received by a large committee of the prominent citizens. Among them was an American who had elected himself to membership of that body and by virtue of his fluency in the use of the English language made himself conspicuous.

On the return of the Congressional party to Washington one of its members related, the other day, their experiences with this man. "We noticed this voluble person and asked who he was. 'Judge Little,' was the reply. 'Is he a member of the citizens' committee?' No one could say. The Judge soon addressed me and informed me that he was the only really American in Panama. He said that he had an extensive suite of offices in which he employed stenographers and many clerks. I noticed him making the same remarks to other members of the Congressional party. We gathered from his remarks that he was an old resident of the place, but had been at one time a Judge of the highest court in Hawaii, a position which he had abandoned owing to the fact that it offered narrow facilities for the activities of his legal mind. He stated with much confidence that he was the leading American in the place and was quite familiar with all of the questions involved in the Panama business, and if the Government of the United States wished to keep off the breakers in the Canal matter he was the man who could do it for them. The Judge remained so persistently with the Congressional party that soon the members of it began to inquire 'Who is Judge Little?' To all he seemed to be an important person connected in some way with something, but no one could locate him. He was often seen with Representative Cushman of the State of Washington, but he said little about him. The Judge had much to say about establishing American influence in Panama, of maintaining the dignity of the nation and that he could always be counted on as a true patriot. One day while I was taking a walk, the Judge's extensive offices were pointed out to me. I saw a small shanty with his sign over the door. I suspected that he belonged to the order of 'Shady Pioneers.' The newspaper men connected with the Congressional party held the same views and indulged in the joke of a serious interview with him. He gave it willingly. On the way back to New Orleans the manuscript of the interview was handed to the rather fresh correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, with the statement that it was valuable matter. He handed it to his editor and it was published. It did not appear, however, in any of the other papers represented by correspondents. On the return voyage members of the party often asked each other, 'Who is that Judge Little?' Now, can any one tell me who he is?"

The member of the Congressional party who related this story was referred to President Roosevelt as excellent authority on the picturesque biography of the Judge.

The Picayune says:

AN AMERICAN LAWYER'S VIEWS.

Judge Gilbert F. Little, formerly of Honolulu and now the only American lawyer practicing on the Isthmus, reflects in a great measure the feelings and opinions of the Panama citizen, most of whom he represents in matters concerning affairs in the canal zone. His views, therefore, on what would be the result of the visits of the Congressional committee and of the Secretary of War, will be read with interest. "As a plain, unimportant American citizen," said the Judge, "I have my views like any one else, and while we may not know the future of time or eternity, yet dreams will come to us in our most wakeful hours and wear the features of glorious, though distant, realities. 'I shall not take up your time by discoursing on the dazzling and tempting possibilities of the United States. We cannot forget, however, that once the Star of Empire took its western way; neither can we fall to remember that its orbit in that direction is now closed forever. When this became evident the people of the United States

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SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—San Francisco was shaken four times by earthquakes yesterday. One shock, occurring shortly after half-past three, dislodged one of the heavy iron pinnales surmounting the Larkin-street towers of the City Hall, and caused other high structures throughout the city to sway for some seconds.

Old Atlas first shifted positions at 3:05; the second shock, which was the severest in the lower parts of the city, came at 3:36, the third at about 4, and the last for the day at 7:55. Quite enough for one day, too. It seems that the initiated have decided that mother earth is somewhat thin-skinned and shrinking in the vicinity of San Francisco. At each shrink something has got to give. Because the crust under us here is thinner than the average we form an area of subsidence. This whole coast is sinking—at the rate, maybe, of an inch in fifty years.

The funny thing to the lay mind is that the earth ought to be quaking all the time. A gentle vibration, say the seismographers, very learned dons who make a specialty of temblors, is the normal condition of the earth's crust. It is when this healthy quake is interrupted for a time that the bigger shakes take place. The shaking of days comes all at a time and people sit up and take notice.

It may be comforting to residents of this section of the country to note the classification applied to our local disturbances. College professors call them geotectonic. A geotectonic earthquake is a sort of a tame variety which may chafe against its chains now and then, but never really means any harm. It is like the cracking that takes place in the crust of a pie set to cool.

But put the pie in the oven—Pelee explosions break out sections of crust, lava streams of syrup run over its surface, steam hisses through open craters. That is a volcanic pie. We never have volcanic, or eruptive earthquakes in San Francisco.

NOT AT ALL SERIOUS.

Professor George Davidson of the University of California is a student of seismic disturbances. He has a small seismograph at his house on Washington street, but it was not working yesterday. He said the four earthquakes were in reality four parts of one temblor. It was an adjustment of the earth's surface to stress caused by shrinkage. He said there was no telling whether there would be more right away or none for a long time. In any case, said he, they are not likely to be serious. Their increasing frequency for the past month, said he, should worry no one. What is a month in cosmic

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## THE MAGNA CHARTA OF HAWAIIAN AGRICULTURE

HAWAIIAN SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Honolulu, T. H., January 14, 1905.

To the Editor of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, City.

Dear Sir: I am directed by the Trustees of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association to present you the enclosed copy of resolution adopted at a meeting of the Trustees of the Association held this day.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.)

WILLIAM O. SMITH,

Secretary H. S. P. A.

Whereas, Statements have been made to the effect that the sugar planters of Hawaii are inimical to the immigration of American citizens to Hawaii and to the policy of establishing diversified industries here, and the settlement of American farmers upon the lands of Hawaii and the employment of citizens in the skilled labor positions upon the plantations; and

Whereas, Such statements are incorrect; and

Whereas, It is proper that the position of the sugar planters of Hawaii upon this subject should be so clearly defined that there can be no future misunderstanding about it;

Resolved, By the Trustees of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association representing practically all the sugar plantations in Hawaii:

1. That it is our belief that the best interests of the Territory of Hawaii will be served by the establishing of new and diversified industries within its borders; and that for the securing of such end we favor legislative assistance in the establishment of such industries, both by way of relieving them from taxes during the earlier stages, and by carrying on experiments, at public expense, to demonstrate ways and means of making them successful.

We consider the experiment to test the feasibility of raising tobacco, now being jointly carried on by the Federal Experiment Station and the Territorial Board of Agriculture, to be of this character, and we hope that similar experiments may be continued and extended as rapidly and on as large a scale as the state of the Treasury may permit;

2. We are of the opinion that the best interests of the sugar planters, in common with the other residents of this Territory, will be promoted by an increase of its American population, and that with this object in view special efforts, both public and private, should be made to fill skilled labor positions with citizens and those eligible to become citizens, and to encourage the settlement of American farmers upon the lands of the Territory.

3. That we repudiate and deny the truth of the suggestion, from whatsoever source arising, that we desire to fill this Territory with cheap labor to the exclusion of American citizens, and as earnest of our good faith in this respect we pledge ourselves to use our influence and efforts, so far as lies within our power, to secure the accomplishment of the objects above set forth.

## POSTAL CARD COMES FROM "OUR JACK"

A postal card reached Honolulu yesterday from New York addressed to a prominent young real estate broker. On the reverse side is the picture of a donkey, presumably of the "Zebrula" type. A person is shown pulling its

hind leg. The card bears the well known signature of A. L. C. Atkinson. Persons who saw it are wondering what connection there is between the picture and "Our Jack."

Governor Carter's proclamation to convene the next regular session of the Legislature on Wednesday, February 15, is officially published in this issue. "Such session shall continue not longer than sixty days, excluding Sundays and holidays," is the concluding mandate.

## ATTACKING JAPANESE

### Kuropatkin Almost Annihilates One of Oyama's Regiments and Captures Positions.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TASUDYAPU, Jan. 15.—The Russians have almost annihilated a Japanese regiment and captured various positions. They are bombarding Lonetree Hill.

## DEATH OF EARL CAIRNS.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Earl Cairns died yesterday at Cannes.

Cairns, 3rd Earl, cr. 1878; Herbert John Cairns, Baron Cairns, 1867; Viscount Garmoye, 1878. (1st Earl was twice Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.) Partner in Elswick Ordnance Co.; born 17 July 1863; son of 1st Earl and Mary, daughter of John McNeile, Parkmount Co., Antrim; succeeded his brother, 1890. Education: Wellington, Coll. Heir: brother, Hon. Wilfrid D. Cairns, born 1865. Address: 18 Park Street, W.; Lindsfarne, Bournemouth. Club: Carleton.—Who's Who.

## WEDDING OF LOCAL INTEREST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Ida McKinley Morse and H. R. Cooper, both of San Francisco, have been married.

Ida McKinley, a niece of the President, was a daughter of David McKinley, once Consul General to Hawaii and was a resident here for several years.

## COMBES MINISTRY SUSTAINED.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The government was sustained yesterday in an exciting debate by a majority of ten.

## THE PENSION MILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The House yesterday passed 459 pensions in 108 minutes.

## MISS KRUPP DIDN'T MARRY.

ESSEN, Jan. 15.—The reported marriage of Bertha Krupp, the heiress, is untrue.

## GOV. CARTER'S COMPLAINTS ABOUT JARED G. SMITH

The following correspondence tells half of a story which, in its entirety, would make unnecessary friction;

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Office of Experiment Stations,  
Washington, D. C.

December 30, 1904.

Mr. Jared G. Smith, Honolulu, Hawaii:

Dear Sir: I send you herewith a copy of a letter that I have just written Governor Carter in reply to a letter received from him some time ago.

Yours very truly,

WALTER H. EVANS,

Chief of Insular Stations.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Office of Experiment Stations,  
Washington, D. C.

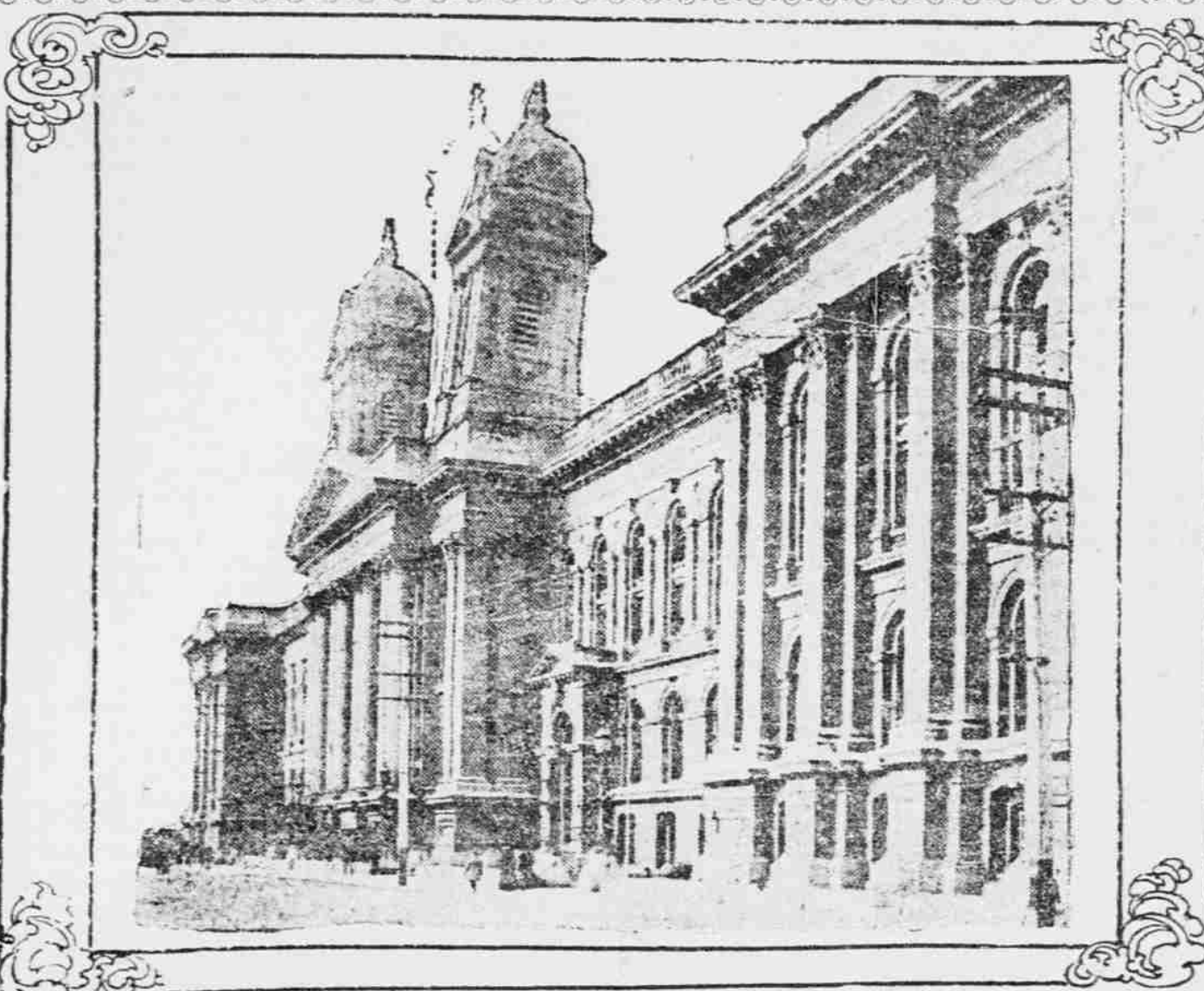
December 30, 1904.

Hon. G. R. Carter, Governor of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii:

Dear Sir: I wish to thank you for your letter of November 21, and its criticism of the agricultural experiment station under the charge of Mr. Smith. It is only by such an exchange of opinion that we can know what others are thinking of our work, and I always appreciate honest, straightforward criticism.

The policy which we are undertaking to pursue in regard to the experiment station follows very closely the recommendations of Doctor Stubbs in his report. We are attempting to learn the agricultural possibilities of the Hawaiian Islands and to assist in developing industries not now well established. We recognize that in the economic development of Hawaii sugar has played by far the most important part, but we believe there are other tropical industries suited to your country that need such assistance as an experiment station can give. The sugar planters, having a station organized to study the peculiar problems of their industry, are doubtless able to investigate their specific necessities, and it is not our intention to encroach upon them. The directions of Secretary Wilson to Mr. Smith were to work for the benefit of the small farmer, investigating some of the minor industries adapted to your conditions, with the hope of building up an American yeomanry such as is found among the farmers of all the States. In investigating along these lines there are a number of fundamental principles that require study. The results

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PINNACLE OF CITY HALL TOWER KNOCKED OUT OF PLUMB BY AN EARTHQUAKE.